

Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

SERIOUS UNREST AT HOME.

MORE LOOTING IN LIVERPOOL.

TWO HUNDRED ARRESTS EFFECTED.

London, August 4.

Gangs of hooligans, including women, beginning at midnight on Saturday, systematically looted shops chiefly grocers, jewellers, bootmakers and hosiers, in the Scotland Road district of Liverpool. They had pretty much their own way, the women and children sitting on the pavement, trying on boots and clothing and discarding them. Pianos were dragged out of music shop and the looters held a concert in the street, but a gang pillaging a provision store was trapped by a force of police, consisting of recruits, detectives and Special Constables, who charged with batons and arrested twenty-three, defeating several attempts at rescue.

The troops at one point fired a volley with their rifles, but nobody was hurt.

The looters, when charged, escaped into side streets but returned to the main thoroughfares to complete the pillaging.

The rioting ceased at four o'clock in the morning, but was resumed on Sunday forenoon, when bottling stores in Vauxhall Road were raided. Two motor-lorries filled with troops came up and arrested all the looters. A hostile crowd threw stones at the troops, who fired overhead. A man climbed up on a motor-lorry and tried to wrench a bayonet from a soldier. Two or three warning shots were fired ineffectually, then two shots were fired and the man collapsed and was taken to hospital in an unconscious condition. Altogether there were 200 arrests between midnight and noon.

Sixteen hundred more troops have arrived in the city and the authorities are confident of maintaining order.

The troops so far have protected the main portion of the city.

A meeting convoked by the Labour Party in Liverpool resolved on a general strike in sympathy with the Police Union and as a protest against the "Government's attack on Trade Unionism."

There was extensive looting last evening at Birkenhead, where a hundred police are on strike.

RAILWAYMEN STRIKE.

London, August 4.

Six hundred members of the Nine Elms Branch of the Association of Locomotive, Engineers and Firemen struck at midnight in sympathy with the Police Union. Consequently the service of the London and South Western Railway is restricted.

BIRMINGHAM POLICE ON STRIKE.

There are now 400 police on strike in Birmingham.

THE NEW REGIME IN HUNGARY.

REMOVAL OF THE RED FLAG.

Copenhagen, August 3.

A message from Budapest says the Red Flag was removed from most buildings in Budapest yesterday morning. A crowd of citizens hoisted the National flag on public buildings amidst loud cheering.

A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM.

Copenhagen, August 3.

A message from Budapest says Herr Agoston, the new Foreign Minister, interviewed, said they would establish peace and a system of democracy, and would give a pledge to the Entente to convocate the Constituent National Assembly. The new Government will maintain a principle of socialisation; the extent of which will be determined by the Constituent Assembly.

PRIVATE PROPERTY SAFE.

Berlin, August 3.

A message from Vienna says the first meeting of the new Hungarian Cabinet decided to issue a manifesto to all the nations announcing the restoration of private property in Hungary. Apparently the Soviet did not succeed in selling any considerable amount of securities. It is hoped that property mostly is safe.

HOW COMMUNISM FAILED.

Vienna, August 3.

Julius Pöidl has informed Reuter's Agency that the Government has determined to convocate the National Assembly at the earliest opportunity. Communism had failed in Hungary mainly because the world revolution upon which they had relied with absolute confidence had not occurred, also because no Russian military help had been received.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 2.

The market was closed at 35/-d. The market is now open and closed at 35/-d. The market is now open and closed at 35/-d.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ACUTE WORLD SHORTAGE OF COAL.

SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL PERTURBED.

London, August 4.

The Supreme Economic Council, sitting in London on the 1st and 2nd instant, discussed, among other things, the difficulty of securing for Europe adequate supplies of coal, food and raw materials. The coal situation is recognised to be of the utmost gravity, as coal production in Europe has fallen to a dangerously low figure.

The Council referred these questions to special sub-committees of which that on coal meets in Paris to-day.

The Council further decided to urge upon the various Governments the vital necessity of increasing production and reducing the consumption of coal in Europe during the present period of short supplies. The Council took special notice of the grave situation in Italy as regards coal.

THE RUSSIAN FIGHTING.

BRITISH RECAPTURE ONEGA.

London, August 4.

A Bolshevik wireless message says the British, following a bombardment of Onega, landed and recaptured the town.

SERBIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Belgrade, August 3.

The Cabinet has resigned.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE WORK FOR LIBERALS.

THE DANGER TO FREE TRADE.

Mr. Asquith addressed a crowded Liberal and Free Trade meeting in Edinburgh recently and spoke again, as at Leeds, on the threatening dangers of Protection and on the future prospects of the Liberal party.

The occasion was a dinner given in the Freemasons' Hall by Sir Robert Maule, for Scottish Liberals to meet Mr. Asquith and the Scottish Independent Liberal members of Parliament. In the absence of Sir Robert, through illness, the guests were received by Principal Sir John Herkless, St. Andrew's University (who presided) and by Sir Robert Maule's daughter, Mrs. Walker. Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., and Sir William and Lady Robertson were among those present.

Mr. Asquith, who was received with cheers, said it was 33 years, almost to the week, since he brought from England over the Border his modest carpet bag. (Laughter.) He crossed the then unbridged waters of the Forth and made a raid on the bountiful Fife. For a generation Fife had been his political home. (Cheers.)

TASK AHEAD FOR LIBERALS.

But it was generally admitted that the free and independent Liberals were the only live group in that assembly. (Cheers.) Never had discussion on the floor of the House been more necessary. (Cheers.) He had never been ashamed to call himself a party man, and never was he less ashamed than now.

Now that the war was ended it was of supreme importance that they should resume with energy and resolution the active pursuit and guardianship of Liberal principles. The greatest product of the war and the finest and most hopeful feature of the Peace was the practical embodiment of the League of Nations. In that international scheme he saw and recognised some articles of the Liberal creed.

Until the affairs of Ireland were grappled with he would never cease to call attention to its supreme urgency and the paramount importance of stopping the policy of drift once and for all. He was absolutely agreed at the indifference, levity, he almost said frivolity, with which the question was now handled.

LOST OPPORTUNITY.

It was now nearly five years after one of the greatest struggles in our Parliamentary history, which involved the clipping of the wings of the House of Lords. (Cheers.) The Liberal Government of that day placed on the Statute Book, where it still remains, an Act giving self-government to Ireland. The operation of that Act was suspended, but it remained there a solemn declaration by the Legislature of the United Kingdom that the time had come when the Irish people must be allowed to govern themselves. (Laughter.)

He remembered, some years ago, ascending the tower of Raith on the other side of the Forth, near Kirkcaldy, accompanied by Lord Haldane and Mr. Birrell. As they looked across the waters of the Forth, in the direction of North Berwick Law, one of the party—he would not betray his identity—musingly said, "How interesting it is to reflect that there is not a single acre of land we see before us which is not represented in Westminister by London, Barnet, (Laughter.)

Reference to the last General Election, he said, was gratifying, because it showed that the interest of the people in the country and in the work of the Government had increased by so many millions.

There was a general desire to have a freehand in the work of the Government.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. Dawson, the manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, has left for Manila to open a branch there. He is expected back in Hongkong within two or three weeks.

Mr. J. L. Walsh, who appeared as a witness in yesterday's Marine Court case, says he was incorrectly reported as stating that he was formerly master of the s.s. Mansang.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Co. is in receipt of a cable from its Manila Office to the effect that the s.s. Columbia sailed from that port this morning and that she will arrive at this port about the morning of the 9th inst.

The China Mail S. S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its Yokohama Office advising that the s.s. Nanking sailed from that port on August 5th and she may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on August 13th.

The American Consul General has received instructions indicating that every form of tin, including pig tin and tin alloys and similar products, may now be imported into the United States under general licence, thus practically removing all restrictions whatsoever.

Mr. Donald Ballantyne, who has been associated with the Garvan Trust for a number of years, arrives here by the Kitano Maru to-morrow to take up a position with the Asia Banking Corporation. Mr. Ballantyne was previously in the United States Army and has just been demobilised.

The wedding took place this morning, at St. John's Cathedral, of Mr. McCallum, formerly chief engineer of the s.s. Brisbane, a well known China Coast steamer, and Miss McClellan, of London. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel. The happy pair will proceed to the Antipodes to spend the honeymoon.

great war, Ireland, which we, the mother of free nations, are responsible for, will certainly not be left unsolved and unsettled. (Cheers.)

THE PREFERENCE PERIL.

Referring to finance and Free Trade, Mr. Asquith said it was the fashion with some people to treat lightly and to minimise the trumpery proposals of the present Government in the direction of Imperial Preference. That was a mistaken attitude. They must not treat those proposals on their face value, which was very small. They were intended to be the first steps to put us at the mercy of the privileged and protected classes.

If there was one cause more than another to which Liberalism was committed, it was the maintenance of the freedom of trade. (Cheers.)

Another of their aims should be the application of Liberal principles to Scottish self-government. He meant Home Rule for Scotland. (Loud cheers.) He said, without any qualification that Home Rule for Scotland was as necessary as Home Rule for Ireland. If this country or its Parliament was to devote the necessary time to deal with the largest questions of Empire and of Government it could do so only by delegating local and domestic government to the locality concerned. Scottish Home Rule, which he had supported since 1886, had advanced a long way in the very first place of the

Empire of Russia and reduce it to famine and to anarchy. But an educated and democratic State like our own is not in danger so long as it continues to exert the qualities which have carried it to success. It is in no danger of this Bolshevik degeneration which only attacks the ignorant, the wicked, and the foolish. (Cheers.)

"We have," he went on, "got to keep an Army standing by to enforce our peace upon the enemy. Only forty-eight hours ago the Army on the Rhine stood waiting for the signal to advance into Germany, and it may well be that that signal has only been postponed. Let us, therefore, join together now in this great public

MURDER CHARGE.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell, of the Magistracy this afternoon, the case in which Chinese constable and another man were charged with the murder of a Chinese at Apidochan was commenced.

Assistant Crown Solicitor prosecuted while the defendants were defended by Mr. J. D'Almeida and Mr. E. Davison respectively. Mr. H. L. Dubrey watched the case on behalf of the relatives of the accused. The case is proceeding.

TYphoon WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consul General Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. to-day.

Typhoon near or over Banting Channel, moving W. or W.N.W.

DISEASE OF DEFEAT.

MR. CHURCHILL ON BOLSHEVISM.

Mr. Winston Churchill visited Ipswich recently and addressed a crowded Victory Loan meeting in the Public Hall. The Secretary for War travelled from Liverpool Street in a special saloon decorated with flags of the Allied nations and Victory Loan posters. Aeroplanes, flying at a low altitude, escorted the train from London to Ipswich. Mr. Churchill said no country engaged in the war had taxed itself in a more thorough and a more manful spirit than we had taxed ourselves. Behind the Victory Loan security was the whole united and accumulated strength of the British realm and nation. Was there any danger of the British realm and nation collapsing? There could clearly be only two causes which would lead to the overturn of our civilisation and prosperity. We might, in the first place, be conquered by a foreign foe, but that was not likely. (Laughter and cheers.) But it had been suggested that we might break up from within like Russia. We might sink at anchor like the German fleet. (Laughter.) "I do not for a moment believe it," Mr. Churchill added. "Bolshevism has never yet crossed the frontiers of victory. It is the disease of defeat. When nations have been shamefully misled and brought to their ruin, when all the sacrifice they have made is shown to have been made in vain, and what is worse, in a bad and evil cause, then it is that opportunity is offered for that surging up of Bolshevikism and animalism which we have seen ruin the great Empire of Russia and reduce it to famine and to anarchy. But an educated and democratic State like our own is not in danger so long as it continues to exert the qualities which have carried it to success. It is in no danger of this Bolshevik degeneration which only attacks the ignorant, the wicked, and the foolish." (Cheers.)

To operate the railway, however, there will be another concern, the Kwangtung Tramway Company, Ltd., a corporation registered at Hongkong, headed by Judge Peter Hing and Eng Hok Fong, a Chinese capitalist.

Subscriptions to the Company will be open to both Chinese and foreigners at ten dollars a share.

The main feature of the franchise is that the term will be twenty years and the Syndicate pays \$1,000,000 as gratuity for the privilege.

A BOLSHEVIST MONUMENT.

The above picture shows the first Russian Bolshevik monument which was recently erected in Moscow. The white block bears the inscription, "A Band of White Guards," and represents the old regime. The wedge driven into the top of the block symbolizes the Bolshevik overthrow of the White Guard. The wedge is of brilliant red.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$4.82 3/4d.

The Weather.

Forecast—Fair. Barometer—29.45. Temperature 3 p.m.—80. Humidity 2 p.m.—75.

CANTON TRAMWAYS.

CHINESE COMPANY GETS CONCESSION.

The franchise of the street railway here (says the *Canton Times*) was formally granted to the Canton Tramway Syndicate yesterday, August 6, when the agreement was signed between the Directors of the Canton Municipality, Yang Wing-tai and Ngai Bong-ping, and representatives of the Syndicate, Judge Peter Hing, Sam Kee, and T. E. MacInnes.

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CLUB LUSITANO TO BE SOLD.

We hear that the Committee of the Club Lusitano has decided to sell the present Club premises. If a satisfactory price is realised efforts will be made to provide new quarters in Queen's Road.

DON'T FORGET.

Victoria Theatre, 511 Queen's Road, Canton, Tel. 115 and 912.

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"CHAOS IN GERMANY."

A GERMAN'S ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION.

M. Camille Hupmann writes in the *Manchester Guardian* as follows:

"The other day I met a man who has held an important position in Germany. His attitude is that of the Independents, but he is also one of those who wish to see the unity of labour. I did not know him personally, but I had heard that he was one of the most balanced and modern minds in contemporary Germany. He is one of those who always fought against German Imperialism, and he never wavered once during the whole war. I shall not mention his name, but I have a very strong impression that his ideas are sound. For this reason I consider it necessary to give them some publicity. And this is how the conversation ran:

"The question which interests me at the present moment is the following: What is the true situation in Germany, not the superficial or the official situation? What is the reality? Who is the master? Who commands? How do things stand?

Chaos reigns in Germany. The new militarism has reassured force and vigour, and it owes its new ascendancy to the fear of extremes. The Majority Socialists, who think they are committed to compromise, have attached Socialistic labels to non-Socialistic realities, and they have failed to effect the most urgent economic reforms. They have overrated the formal. They have not created. Hence, side by side with political chaos, we have economic chaos!

"For instance?

To give only one, milliards of German securities have been dispersed abroad, and other milliards, which have escaped under the form of foreign bills, have been concealed everywhere. There is no project either for assessing private fortunes, or for a scheme of taxation of the properties classes, or for socialisation, and that is why the impoverished masses have lost all confidence in their governors.

Are there any members of the Majority who realise this situation?

There are. To mention only Minister Wissel, who has drawn up a confidential memorandum now published by the *Freiheit*.

And the Budget?

Oh, the Budget! It grows and grows *ad infinitum*. The bands of volunteers alone cost about £25,000,000 a month.

Twenty-five million?

Certainly. The bands for civil defence distinguished themselves by the assassination of revolutionary leaders and by the murder of avowed pacifists. It is they who are pulling the wires in the Ledebour case. It is they who have created in Germany a veritable soldiers' terror, a white terror, a reactionary terror.

And who are the leaders of these bands?

The old ones. The Ledendorffs, the Lettow Vorbeck, the Rheinhardts, the Lutzows, the Markers. They feel they are masters of the hour. They are waiting for the favourable moment in order to appear on the scene.

You really think so?

Do I think so? You know the position I have held. I can tell you that I have some knowledge of what is going on behind the scenes. I come to warn you. I come to warn the Socialists of Great Britain and of France. If peace is not signed we shall have a military dictatorship, perhaps with a Government prisoners of the military, but in any case with a bourgeoisie whose nationalist instincts have been unfettered and an exhausted proletariat that is the victim of every commotion. Whatever happened yesterday will be child's play compared with the violence of to-morrow.

But such a regime cannot be maintained?

No. The economic situation will equally bring about the downfall of the military dictatorship. But you will then have a situation by the side of which the worst days of Russia will appear like an idyll.

I had been told that there were military groups also in favour of a Coalition Government.

Certainly. They would use all the Socialists in order to put in their place the real revolution. In any case everybody would speak wanton to the military.

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THE VISION OF PEACE:
WHAT IT MEANT TO MEN
WHO FOUGHT

Mr. Philip Gibbs writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—
The word "Peace" means most now to the men who fought, and still remain alive. It will make them think back to those years of war when the thought of peace was a kind of weakness, tempting them to despair because there was no sign of it; those early years of treachery, when the greatest advance was 200 yards or 500; those years of intolerable boredom punctuated by hours of dreadfulness—not good, to remember, followed by other years when each big battle began with the hope of a quick finish and only led to new ridges, new slaughter, new abominations.

I was there at the start and I remember, now that Peace has made all that past history, the splendid optimism of the "Old Contemptibles," who came first into France, with kisses blown to them by village girls all along the roads, and fruit and flowers thrust into their hands as they went forward to the unknown front.

"Now we shan't be long!" they shouted, and looked for victory in three months or so. Some of them fell at Mons and Le Cateau, and some on the Aisne, and there were not many left after the second battle of Ypres and Neuve-Chapelle, except those who were lucky with "Blighty" wounds.

COMING OF THE ARMY.
The New Army came out to France—the "Kitchener blokes," as we called them then, and I saw the first of them come, and others, and others, in a steady tide of youth, 11-months trained. They had been desperate to get out, believing quite honestly that they would be "Too late for the war." Too late, oh God!

For a little while, even after a spell in the trenches and personal encounters with the strength of the enemy, they had a queer hope, almost a definite belief, that the war would soon be over. Peace was generally three months ahead. Generals as well as privates, Staff officers as well as sergeants, shared that mystical faith in an early peace. "It will come as suddenly as war came," they said, and could give no reason for their faith.

Gradually that idea disappeared. In its place came the awful conviction that this war would go on for ever and that, Peace was but a mirage luring men of feeble minds. It was the doom of men to sit always in dirty ditches, to live in holes in the ground, to go on fighting and killing until it was their turn to be wounded, or blinded, or shell-shocked or gassed, or killed. For their civilisation was a memory revived at times in French villages behind the lines—and the decent ways of life had disappeared, and "home" was another word that made for weakness and was not spoken of except a little while before seven days' leave (once in 18 months, and damned lucky, too), and a little while afterwards.

"PEACE TALK."

Now and again the name of Peace reappeared in the newspapers. There had been "Peace talk" in Switzerland, Paris, London. There was a new kind of gospel being preached by way of Russia. "No annexations, no indemnities." "Peace by negotiation." "Fourteen points." The British soldier read these things, but was not excited by them. Nothing excited him now to the belief that war would ever end, as far as he was concerned. Any talk about "demoralised Germans" moved him to angry ridicule. There was not much sign of demoralisation about that lot who fought until every one of them was killed in the last night-raid. They came back with a tiger-pounce at Cambrai in November of 17.

Here and there, as I know, a padre kept up the old fetish to cheer up a battalion of tired men. "I have it on good authority that we shall have Peace very soon.... I can tell you boys that if you get through the next scrap—And the answer he had was "Old stuff, padre!" and most of them did not get through the next scrap in that particular crowd. After all, the padre's authority was good. They had Peace very soon—even before the Armistice.

THE OLD PHRASES.

The old convictions about the causes of the war, and its purpose, and its ideals, had disappeared very largely from our soldiers' minds. No one could tell them now that they were doing the things they had to do to save their little Britain. In no other way than that overruled their professional pride, attached

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GENERAL NEWS

MILLION DOPA FRIENDS.
The steady increase in the widespread use of narcotic drugs for other than legitimate medical purposes has been confirmed by the investigations of the United States Treasury's special committee, which has just submitted a final report. The number of persons addicted to drugs in the United States is estimated, writes Reuter's Washington correspondent, to be in excess of 1,000,000. It has been stated that about 90 per cent of the opium and cocaine entered for consumption is used for other than medical purposes, the report says, and enough opium is consumed in the United States every year to give every man, woman, and child 36 doses.

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and were being eaten by vermin in shell holes under the fire of great guns.

ARMISTICE DAY.

It was their hammer strokes, after the combined victory on the Marne, which, as Marshal Foch said, brought the final decision. We entered great cities and were rewarded by the joy of their populations liberated after all those years from the rule of the field-grey men, and then, on November 11, on the way to Mons, I heard the news for which all the world had been waiting.

Under their white flag the enemy had made abject surrender and had signed the terms of armistice, and that morning, for the first time in all the war, there was no sound of guns, and that night there were no evil flashes in the sky, but only the sweet light of the stars.

That was the real day of Peace for our fighting men, when the river of blood which had flowed through many fields was stopped at last, and the last of our living boys were reprieved from death. They were not excited, outwardly. They told the news to the peasants they passed in their queuing lines, France.

Now, over 100,000,000 men, when

there was gladness because the grisly job was done.

The soul of England will be silent for awhile at this news of Peace, or should be so, in remembrance of those who fell to gain it—that million dead boys of ours who belong to the great ghost army which will for ever haunt the fields of battle, and all that other youth of their nations—how many millions more?—who joined those ranks in multitudes.

ARMIES OF THE DEAD.

I think of them on the Somme, round Arta, on the way to Passchendaele, south of St. Quentin, in other fields where I saw them lying—so many of them. I think also of those young Belgians I saw upon the Yser, and in Dixmude and Pervyse, and other flaming towns, and of the French, whose sacrifice was vast, through all the war, amazingly heroic; and of the Americans, who came fresh and splendid into the last phase, and offered their youth also to the dying nations.

So now—Peace! But to my mind, the most terrible thing

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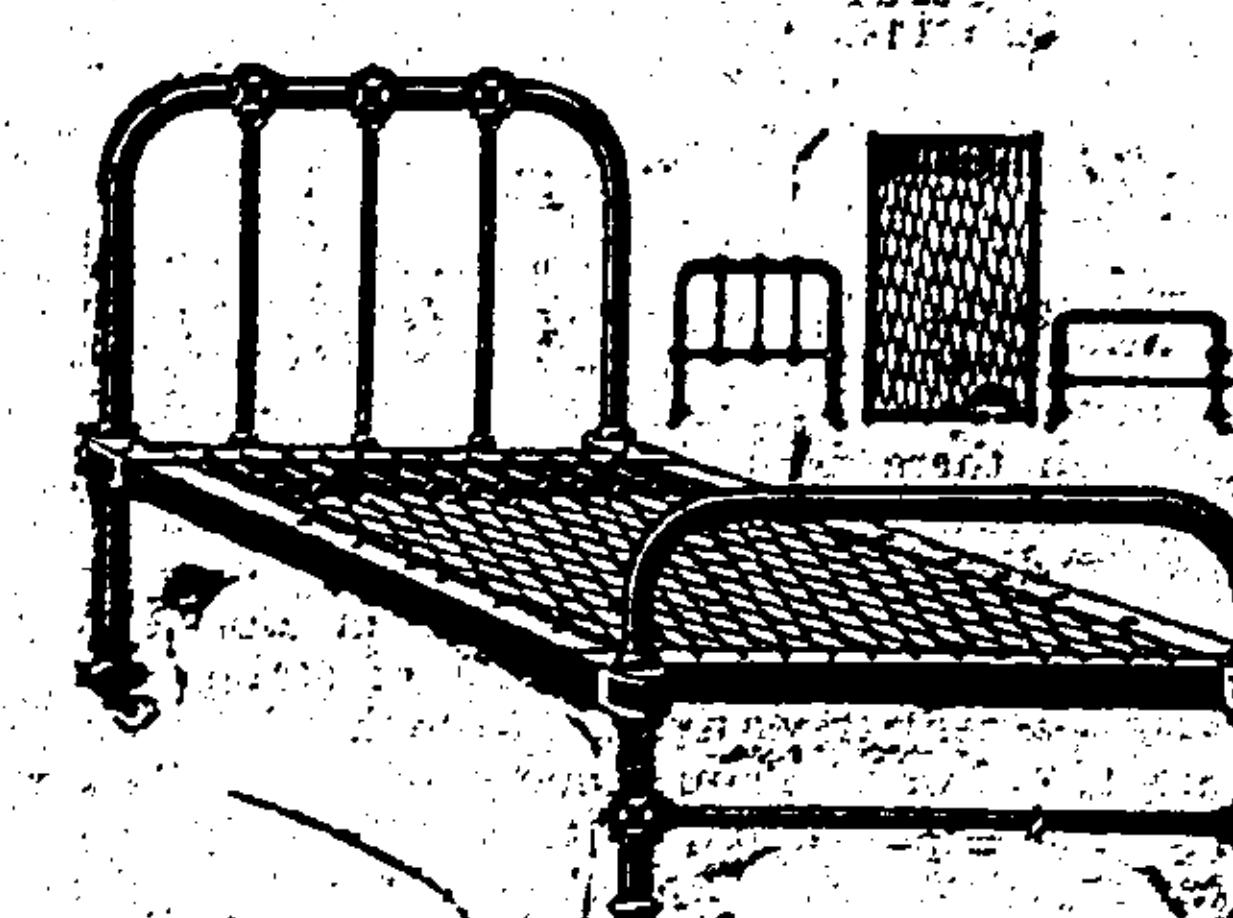
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UNSEXED

WOMAN'S CHALLENGE TO
DISGRUNTLED MAN.

Priscilla E. Moulder writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—
How many times, I wonder, have I heard men describe women "unsexed"? Perhaps it is because I am more than ordinarily dense, but at any rate the fact remains that I have never been able to understand exactly what a man means when he says a woman is "unsexed." In its explanation of the word "unsexed" the dictionary does not give much help. It simply states that the definition of "unsex" is: "To make otherwise than the sex commonly is; to deprive of womanly feelings." So far, so good.

Case No. 1 is a man of my acquaintance who has always been much addicted to railing against modern women because he declares that to-day they unsex themselves more than they have ever done in any previous age of the world's history. One thing, however, I was not long in finding out: all his arguments invariably lead up to one point. Present-day women he declares, have got the Parliamentary franchise, and, in his opinion, when that fateful day arrived when the great privilege of the vote was conceded to women they at once became "unsexed" in the bulk. When pressed for a reason as to why it should "unsex" a woman to record a Parliamentary vote, and not unsex her to give a County Council or a School Board vote, he always loses his temper and says uncomplimentary things about women in general.

A MIND OF HER OWN.

Case No. 2 declared in my hearing: "My wife would never think of speaking in public, giving her opinion in opposition to mine, or doing any other of the 'unsexing' things women are guilty of nowadays." In this particular case I did not take the trouble to dispute the point. Happening to be well acquainted with both husband and wife, I felt morally certain that the latter scarcely knew she possessed a soul or opinion of her own.

SOCIAL VIEWS.

Even to-day—that is, if one takes any notice of the expressed opinions of the majority of men—a woman must not know anything about the degradation of her own sex. At any rate, she must act and talk as though she were

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Indeed it were a sin;
Their benefits pray do not flout,
For there is not the slightest doubt,
That they will gladly take you out
And (more so) take you in.

The railways of old England.
They're comfortable, I vow;
Though some compartments hold but ten,
They're raising no objection when
Nineteen squash in somehow.
They're so considerate of you.
So thoughtful furthermore,
What time the traffic's at its worst,
And third-class cars look like to burst,
They'll even let you stand up first
And never charge you more.

The railways of old England,
They're fine, you must admit;
Without them nowhere can you go,
But naturally, of course you know,
They never made on it.
The extra "fif" that they want
For those who wish to roam.
They hate to charge if you, I'm sure,
There's no compulsion furthermore,
You've got the chance to pay it, or
You'd—well stay at home!

Women of the world, however, must unsex herself by doing. It is a point worth considering that a man seldom says a woman is "unsexed" when she sells her body and soul in a loveless marriage, or in the open market of vice and infamy. However, should she venture to hold her own opinion about marriage or ventilate her views on the non-advisability of bringing a large family into the world, she is at once labelled as "unwomanly." In the United Kingdom to-day women are engaged in all kinds of hard manual labour. They work on the land, at pit mouths, as dust sorters, in factories and work-shops, as nail and chain makers, yet comparatively speaking, very few men can be found to claim that they "unsex" themselves by doing. In all the foregoing occupations women were engaged largely before the war. On the outbreak of war women were invited to take up work in a score of new directions, and no one accuses them of being "unsexed." They have acted as tram conductors and drivers, railway booking clerks and carriage cleaners, milkmen, grocer's assistants, dispensers, doctors, while on the land women have done all the work previously done by men.

THE WOMAN'S FAULT.
How many men will claim that it "unsexes" a woman to be a nurse, or dance attendance on a doctor in any capacity. The curious part is that in the estimation of countless men she is "unsexed" by being "being a doctor, or by studying anatomy, biology, or physiology. Before the war women were lectured because they aspired to be doctors. During the war they were implored to come forward in large numbers to be trained as doctors and chemists. Where is the much-vaunted logic in which men are popularly supposed to be so proficient? Sometimes one is driven to the conclusion that there is a great deal of truth in the old adage:

Men have many faults women only two:
There's nothing right they say,
and nothing right they do."
I am patiently waiting to hear that some man has said that it "unsexes" a woman to go up in an aeroplane, or to be a wireless operator. I may as well end as I began, and once more ask the question: "When are women unsexed?" If some obliging "lord of creation" will kind enough to solve the problem and take the definition so clear that she who runs may read it for one shall be grateful.

LAWN TENNIS.

JUNIOR LEAGUE MATCH.

Y.M.C.A. met Kowloon Cricket Club on the K.C.C. ground last evening, the Y.M.C.A. winning by 55 games to 44. Scores—

O. Rumjahn and C.S. Chan beat Brown and Frost 9-2; beat Grey and Atkinson 8-3; beat Wheeler and Taylor 7-4.

Y. H. Lin and Lo Ching beat Grey and Atkinson 6-5; beat Brown and Frost 7-4; beat Wheeler and Taylor 6-5.

A. A. Rumjahn and D. Laing lost to Grey and Atkinson 4-7; lost to Brown and Frost 4-7; lost to Wheeler and Taylor 4-7.

LAST BIG MINE SWEEP.

"ALL CLEAR" NEXT
NOVEMBER.

Mine sweepers of the British Navy and the American Navy are now (June 15) engaged in making a final grand sweep of the North Sea, so the *Daily Chronicle* learns. The work is being shared equally between the two fleets, and the "All clear" may be expected some time about the end of November. But this signal will, of course, apply only to the removal of moored mines, and not to a few elusive "strays."

There are over 400 British mine-sweepers in the North Sea at the present time, and their business is to gather up what are left of the 100,000 mines that were laid down during the war. British moored mines still exist off the Belgian, Danish, Dutch, German, and Norwegian coasts.

The American mine-sweepers, which have just got to work, are stationed up by the Coast. The Americans laid the minefields best, which practically stretches from the Orkneys to the coast of Norway, and the removal of these should be

done by the end of November. The Americans have got to work, and the British have got to work, and the two will work together to get the job done.

It is a difficult task, but it must be done. The British have got to work, and the Americans have got to work, and the two will work together to get the job done.

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VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th Aug.

"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Friday, 15th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Thursday, 14th Aug.

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Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

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(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

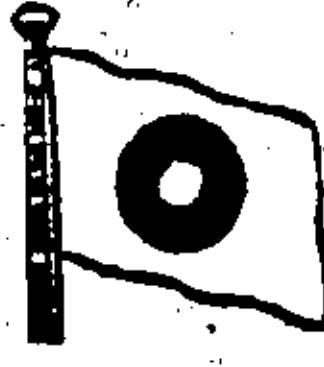
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Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.

"ELDRIDGE" ... " 15th.

"EDMORE" ... " 21st.

"WEST HEPBURN" ... " Middle Sept.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" ... About August 25th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERTLAND COMMON POINTS.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada

For particulars for freight apply to—

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TEL. 735.

THIRD FLOOR

732.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To To Be Despatched.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow and Bangkok	Kueichow	B. & S.	7 Aug.
Shanghai via Helihow	Kwangse	B. & S.	7 Aug.
Shanghai	Taksang	J. M. Co.	7 Aug.
Kobe	Kwongse	J. M. Co.	7 Aug.
Manila	Kurtsang	J. M. Co.	8 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Loongseang	J. M. Co.	8 Aug.
Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. Co.	8 Aug.
	Choyang	J. M. Co.	9 Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Rean	B. & S.	10 Aug.
Bombay and Colombo	Yeboshi M.	N. Y. K.	10 Aug.
Japan	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	10 Aug.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Tilliwong	J. C. J. L.	11 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chenan	B. & S.	12 Aug.
Kobe	Haihong	D. L. Co.	12 Aug.
Tientain via Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Chipshang	J. M. Co.	13 Aug.
Genoa	Kasado M.	O. S. K.	13 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	13 Aug.
Shanghai	Tungahing	J. M. Co.	14 Aug.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sotu M.	O. S. K.	14 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quimnebang	D. L. Co.	15 Aug.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	15 Aug.
Manila	Yunsang	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	16 Aug.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	18 Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	18 Aug.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	23 Aug.
	Shisen	O. S. K.	1 Sept.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Liubarnard, from Shanghai.

Mr. Chunkanyue, c/o Liangyuanchao, No. 24 Bonham Road,

form Shanghai.

Chinese Hotel, Cheechinghin, from Amoy.

Akiyama, Passenger, Celebes

Maru, c/o Osaka Shosen, from Osaka.

Kimingk, from Tokyo.

Retransmitted from Shinsha

Fred Keyston, Hongkong, Hotel, from San Francisco.

Yuensuqing, 8 Tithong, from Shanghai.

Messrs. Bo Wah & Company, c/o Ah Sou Esq., from Shanghai.

Shingkee, from Amoy.

T. KRING, Superintendent.

Hongkong Aug. 1st, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Barlow, from Madras.

Bloomberg, from Racine Wia.

Miss Barnes, Baird Co., from Harbin retransmitted from Singapore.

Sebbi, from Shanghai.

Springer, from San Francisco.

D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 31, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship.

"IYO. MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are

hereby informed that their Goods

are being landed and placed at

their risk in the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-

pany's Godowns at Kowloon,

where each consignment will be

sorted out mark by mark and de-

livery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried

on unless instructions are given

to the contrary before NOON,

TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 15th

August, 1919, will be subject

to rent.

Damaged packages must be left

in the Godowns for examination

by the Consignee's and the Co's

representatives at an appointed

FUTURE OF WOMEN WORKERS. OPENING FOR BRITISH TRADE IN RUSSIA.

EFFECTS OF THE PRE-WAR PRACTICES BILL.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey writes in the *Observer* as follows:—
Everyone is agreed that the solemn pledges of the Government given in March, 1915, must be redeemed, and everyone must rejoice that an agreement between the unions and the employers concerned should at last have been reached in the Restoration of Pre-War Practices Bill. Unless the unions are satisfied of the good faith of the Government, Whitley Councils, Courts of Arbitration, and all the hope of a gradual and peaceful adjustment will be jeopardised, and the com-pliance of the Trade Union movement in the settlement of this question is therefore of primary importance.

The Bill as it stands, however, presents many extraordinary features. On the face of it, and if it were to be literally applied, it would mean the ruin of the engineering and shipbuilding industries of this country. It would mean the limitation of output, the destruction of machinery, the extermination of the semi-skilled men, and the women workers into the refusal to absorb discharged soldiers into the main industries of the country; it would mean that the lessons of the war would be unlearnt, and the hands of the clock set back, and that our foreign competitors would be allowed at least a year's start in the struggle for the markets of the world. But the Bill is not to be literally applied. On all hands it is admitted that it is merely a basis for further negotiations and a guarantee in the hands of the skilled men that their opinions as to the future of their industry shall be predominant. Again and again in the second reading debate on the Bill Labour men no less than representatives of the Government asserted that the Bill would be a dead letter as soon as passed, and the hope of the industry, therefore, lies in the kind of agreement and negotiations that are made subsequent to the passing of the Bill. A procedure like this, which is altogether new in history of our Parliamentary law, needs careful consideration in the interests of the whole community.

THE FIVE CLASSES.

There are five classes of persons directly interested in the settlement of these questions; the skilled men whose practices are under consideration, the employers who lose or gain according as their industry is ill or well administered, the discharged soldiers whose entry into this field of labour is so urgently necessary, the semi-skilled men whose exclusion is one of the chief matters of dispute, and the women whose mechanical abilities have been one of the great discoveries of the war. How will these classes stand when the negotiations begin? Obviously the interests of the skilled men in these future bargainings will be safe; obviously also the employers with their resources of capital and organisation can be trusted to look after their own concerns; the discharged soldiers, with the whole weight of public opinion behind them and with the gratitude that skilled and semi-skilled men, employers, and women alike feel for their services, cannot by any possibility be neglected; the semi-skilled men with their powerful organisations and their immense numbers can also do something to protect their own interests.

POSITION OF WOMEN.

But the weak, disorganized and helpless factor in the situation is the women workers. Who, in these future bargainings, is to protect them, and what hope can they have that their interests will be so much as considered? They are not admitted to the skilled unions, though admitted, they are not articulate, and the great bulk of them are at present unemployed and despairing. They know that their work has been of value, they know that their skill could be developed, and yet they see themselves turned away from their means of livelihood and unable to safeguard or protect their position. Nothing seems to lie ahead of them but a return in overwhelming numbers to the pre-war sweated women trades, and the suffering that this must cause will only be equalled by the loss of productive power of the nation itself. It is important to protect that women work, for they are in effect still the only way out for the women workers.

OFFICIAL INSURANCE SCHEME.

An important area in Russia, with a population clamouring for the every-day necessities of life, is now open for British trade, writes a *Daily Chronicle* representative. The district is in South-Eastern Russia and the Northern Caucasus, including the ports of Taganrog, Rostov-on-Don, Novorossiisk, and Tuapse. The Board of Trade War Insurance Risk Office is prepared to effect policies covering the goods against loss or damage arising from war risks, riots, civil commotions, and other risks usually included in an ordinaryloyd's policy.

Italy has been quick to take advantage of the opening, and has sent about 2½ million pounds' worth of goods there within the last few months. America, too, will be a competitor, and behind both lurks Germany, with her vast system of commercial intelligence, ready to make a bold bid to recapture the markets.

An interesting point with reference to the trading is that it will best be carried out by means of barter, owing to currency difficulties.

This presents no difficulty, the *Daily Chronicle* representative was informed by an official of the Department of Overseas Trade. "Trade should be conducted with Russian firms, or with British firms who know the place.

Every possible kind of manufactured goods, particularly textiles, is wanted. In exchange there will be raw materials from Russia—oil, hides, potash, manganese, tobacco.

"The area is about the size of England and Scotland, and the population 12 millions."

Several of the leading banks have intimated that they are now prepared to consider applications for advances against goods sent to Russia and insured under this measure. They are also considering the opening up of business in different parts of Russia, and it is hoped that this may lead to methods being found by which the exchange of British and Russian goods will be facilitated.

The following shipping companies have undertaken to provide sailings at least fortnightly and tonnage for all the cargo which may be forthcoming:

Cunard Steamship Company, Limited.

Ellerman Lines.

Moss and Co., Limited.

Westcott and Laurance Line.

The first three will sail from Liverpool and the other from London.

In addition to securing an important market, which will grow in extent as military events permit, the creation of a contented populace will be a strong bulwark against Bolshevism.

The Russian and Scandinavian section of the Department of Overseas Trade, Hotel Windsor, Victoria-street, will furnish every information and assistance to British firms desiring to take advantage of the opening which is now offered.

BRITAIN'S BRAVEST VILLAGE.

On the recommendation of Sir Douglas Haig and the Lord Lieutenant of Dorset (the Earl of Shaftesbury), a German field-gunner with carriage, has been awarded to the village of Shillingstone, Dorset, which holds the record for the number of men in proportion to population who enlisted voluntarily for service in the war.

The village which has attained to so great distinction is about five miles from Blandford, and at the last census contained a population of 565.

The jealous exclusion of women from all skilled and well-paid occupations will sow the seeds of future industrial trouble; and if we add to the bitterness of class feeling the further bitterness of sex war, we shall indeed have wasted a great opportunity.

Something must speedily be done to safeguard the position of wage-earning women of this country, and surely it is the duty of the House of Commons to examine this Bill with a view to its effect upon them, and to try once more to persuade the Trade Union movement to protect and strengthen its own workers.

Asked by the Lord Chief Justice to tell more precisely what he meant by that witness compared plaintiff's attitude to that of a bully, the new boy at a public school, the witness said: "I mean that he is not to be considered as a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED. CAPTAIN OFFICERS & ENGINEERS REQUIRED. Captain and full complement of Officers and Engineers wanted for steamer recently acquired by Hongkong Company. Applications with the very best recommendations only will be considered. Apply Box No. 218 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY. For European, large furnished front room, light, airy, large verandah and bathroom, best locality Kowloon. Rent \$50. No Board. Apply Box No. 217 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

KHAKI COLLAR LIBEL SUIT.

£650 DAMAGES FOR CAPT. GILCHRIST.

Captain Gavin Knox Gilchrist, formerly Assistant Provost Marshal at Southport, was in the King's Bench Division recently awarded £450 damages and £200 special damages against the proprietors of the *Daily Mail* in respect of a letter which he alleged libelled him. The letter was from "An Aged Subaltern," who complained that Captain Gilchrist had ordered him to change the collar he was wearing as being lighter than his uniform. Captain Gilchrist alleged that the letter reflected upon the manner in which he discharged his duties, and that as a consequence of it he was relieved of his position and lost his promotion to the rank of Major. Defendants denied that the letter was a libel or that it was through its publication plaintiff lost his position.

AGGRESSIVE MANNER.

Lieut. Bennie, giving evidence, said that in the last week of June, 1916, he visited Southport, and was about to enter the theatre with a lady, when someone tapped him on the shoulder, not very gently. Turning round, he saw Captain Gilchrist, who said: "Your collar is absolutely irregular. You must change it." Witness replied: "It is exactly the same collar I have worn with my regiment and was sanctioned by my own commanding officer." Plaintiff then told him he should go across to a shop which he indicated and purchase a collar, failing which he would be escorted out of the town within half an hour and returned to his unit. Not wishing to make trouble, he said nothing and went and bought a collar. It was then too late to go to the performance. Plaintiff's manner was aggressive and overbearing.

Witness said there were 27 shades of khaki collars, and he was in Court wearing the same colour of collar as at Southport when plaintiff stopped him. He did not admit that the collar was against the regulations.

LIKE A SCHOOL BULLY.

Mr. Ernest Henry Taylor, a Rochdale solicitor, formerly a second lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, said that in October, 1916, while home on sick leave after being shot twice, he visited Southport. As he was standing outside a shop Captain Gilchrist shot right across at him and said: "Your cap wants a stiffener, your collar is too light, and your tunics buttons are wrong." In fact, said witness, I began to feel rather ashamed of myself. I have been holidaying in many places on the South Coast, and I had been in London a fortnight, wearing the same cap and collar, more or less the same—of course, the collar had been changed—and no fault had been found. I was not disrespectful, but I did not salute or stand to attention. I said I would get the things put right.

ALLAN G. MOSSOP.

Custodian in China of Enemy Property.

20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, 31st July, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

WYNAND FOCKINK'S

"MARASCHINO"

FAMOUS LIQUEUR.

Obtainable from A. S. Watson, Co., Ltd. and the Leading Wine Merchants

Sole distributors for China HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that private codes are allowed in telegrams with Japan.

T. KRING,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.—We have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued at par to shareholders on the 16th June, 1919, in the proportion of ONE new share for every TWO old shares, fractions being disregarded.

Holders of "BEARER" warrants should deposit their holdings not later than the 9th August, 1919, accompanied by payment of £1 Sterling for each new share claimed, with their Bankers who will stamp the warrants on the face thereof with the words "RIGHTS CLAIMED 1919."

Registered shareholders should pay to their Bankers the equivalent of £1 Sterling for each new share claimed, not later than the 9th August, 1919.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

By order of the Personal Legal Representative of Wm. Charles Jack, deceased, Mr. James McKenzie Jack (son of the late Wm. C. Jack) has been appointed General Manager of Messrs' Wm. C. Jack & Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, 7th August 1919.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

(For account of the concerned)

400 Cases Provisions comprising—Laundrene starch, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn flour, corned beef and mutton, sheep and ox tongues, pickles, Navy sauce, vinegar, beef dripping, ham, bacon, table butter, Australian, sonnen jam, golden syrup, American cheese, assorted biscuits, etc. etc.

also

1 case Mutton Oil

2 boxes Canvas (8 oz.)

12 cases Brass Lamp burners

12 cases Brass

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL		COMMERCIAL NEWS	SECRET WRITING LABORATORY	GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
Corrected to August 1st, 1919.		RUBBER		
R. B. Adler	Capt. & Mrs. H. G. Jensen	London, June 26.—Measures Sanderson and Co., in their report, state that the market developed decided weakness during the early part of the week, and prices declined appreciably both on spot and for forward positions. First crepe on spot sold down to 1s. 8d., and smoked sheet to 1s. 7d., October-December, and 1s. 83d. for first crepe and 1s. 83d. for smoked sheet. Trade demand still remains slow, and weakness is apparent in the American market. Nevertheless the present range of prices is attracting a good deal of attention from outside quarters, and a fair business is being put through, the market closing very firm with few sellers. Imports into London week ended June 21, 1919, 1,939 tons; deliveries, 578 tons; stock, June 21, 24,372 tons, as compared with 14,511 tons in 1918.		
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Anderson	Mrs. L. M. Joblin	Writing, the British Postal Censorship, in Strand House, Portlal Street, is about to close down, its functions as a war bureau having ceased. A number of the more skilled assistants are being sent to Cologne to carry on the censorship there, but with the signing of peace practically all military surveillance of correspondence will be at an end in England.		
H. W. Brooke	Mrs. M. Joblin	The International Golf Tournament which followed the big event on the Eden Course, St. Andrews, was overshadowed by the happenings in the greater meeting.		
J. Bordman	E. M. Joseph	The outstanding interest centred in the contest between George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, who had agreed that their scores in the Stroke Competition should decide the gold medal in what is to be regarded as the "unofficial" championship. Mitchell and Duncan tied on the previous day for first place in the £500 tournament.		
L. H. M. Burrows	Major J. J. Kirkpatrick	Mitchell took the chief honour with a card of 77 against Duncan's 79.		
Miss Bergstrom	Mrs. L. van Koeveland & children	Four players representing England and four representing Scotland competed, a stroke competition being played in the morning, and four-ball matches in the afternoon.		
J. M. Brady		After a brilliant outward half Duncan looked like a certain winner, but he shattered his chances at the tenth hole, where he suffered a severe penalty for a badly played shot. Hard against the fence from his tee shot, Duncan failed to even hit his ball with the next stroke, and, taking 5 to reach the green and three putts to hole out, an 8 figured on his card.		
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Bernard	S. A. Konoroff	BAIRD BRINGS UP THE REAR.		
D. M. Biggar	Madam K. Keebler	Mitchell's play was again the emblem of steadiness. He was getting his customary great length from the tee and putted with confidence.		
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Bergeron	J. T. Kidd	The stroke competition was won by Ted Ray with the magnificent score of 71. He played brilliantly all through, and had one slice of bad luck at the ninth, where his ball hit the hole and jumped out. J. H. Taylor gained second place with 76; Mitchell and Herd, with 77 each, tied for third place, while Aytoun 78, Duncan 79, Vardon 81, and Braid 83, finished in the order named.		
E. B. Boencke	F. Lobel	Vardon putted poorly and had a 7 at the ninth hole, where he was bunkered, and took three putts on the green.		
Mr. E. R. Bellincourt	Capt. H. Leigh	In the four-ball matches, Ray and Taylor beat Aytoun and Herd by one hole, and Braid and Duncan beat Mitchell and Vardon 6: 3 and 2.		
R. J. Birbeck	Capt. Longlands	RAY AND TAYLOR FINISH WELL.		
Mr. & Mrs. S. Mr. & Mrs. C. Blamey	G. H. Lyrott	In the match between Herd and Aytoun and Ray and Taylor the Scotsmen opened splendidly by winning the first three holes. After three halves, Ray and Taylor won the 7th and 8th, and, with a divide at the 9th, the Englishmen turned 1 down.		
Mr. & Mrs. G. Blamey	S. Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Blamey	Three halves opened the homeward journey, but at the thirteenth the Scotsmen became 2 up again. At this hole Herd holed his mashie approach from 90 yards.		
D. R. Black	Lauritzen	Ray and Taylor won the next 3, and the 15th in 5 to square the match. At the 16th they took the lead for the first time in the match and the last two holes were halved.		
Master Black	Mme. Leiria	Mitchell and Vardon won the first two holes against Duncan and Braid. The latter couple got one back at the 4th, where the Englishmen played very poorly. The remaining holes to the turn were halved, and Mitchell and Vardon turned with a hole lead.		
Capt. and Mrs. Branch	G. Ludin	The match was squared at the thirteenth, and the Scotsmen, winning the next three holes, secured the match by 3 up and 2 to play.		
W. G. Brownell	H. P. Murray	COCKREL'S CLARION VOICE.		
Carl Crow	Mrs. E. Manning	Amusing evidence was given in a case at Scarborough recently when Miss Ada Hirst, a lodger, keeper, was fined £1 for keeping a cockerel which was a nuisance to the neighbours. The fine would have been heavier, but she promised the magistrate to at once dispose of the fowl, a blue Asiatian cockerel. Mr. Francis H. Elwiss, a retired farmer, said the bird started crowing between 3 and 4 in the morning and his household could not sleep. He had even known it to commence just after midnight. It had a loud, clarion voice. Witness added, I have not slept since 3:15 this morning; it has given us a fine benefit. Another witness said the bird crowed incessantly, and had a very peculiar tone—a very funny back note.		
N. C. Croucher	H. E. Maslin	A. W. Angus, who is to play against the Australians at Redburn Place, and T. D. Watt, who is to be in the team to oppose them at Parlick, were in the Watson's College eleven that won the cricket championship of the schools in 1902.		
J. H. Cosgrave	Mrs. T. R. McInnes	A limited liability company has been formed to carry on senior football in Stirling, and several prominent public gentlemen have identified themselves with the scheme. The company will be registered soon, and will be known as the King's Park Football and Athletic Company, Ltd.		
F. W. Cox	Dr. G. W. McKeon	The company will be registered soon, and will be known as the King's Park Football and Athletic Company, Ltd.		
S. R. Davis	L. J. F. Newton	The Morning Post, commenting on Mr. A. A. G. Bernard's appointment as manager of the new football club, said: "We are glad to learn that Mr. A. A. G. Bernard has been appointed manager of the new football club. We hope that he will be able to bring out the best in the team, and that the club will be successful in its efforts to maintain the high standard of football which has been maintained by the club in the past."		
P. Desmetz	W. P. Neeson			
Hilg Dilleyan	A. Pinigrin			
Mr. F. E. Davis	S. Pitt			
Mr. J. A. Downie	S. S. Perry			
Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Epstein	H. H. Peterson			
Miss E. Esnault	Mrs. C. R. Powrie			
Miss K. Ewanian	H. Logan Russell			
L. S. Greenhill	Masters J. G. & J. E. Russell			
E. F. Gordon	J. J. Russell			
Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Green & child	J. J. Russell			
J. H. Green	E. Ray			
J. M. Grief	F. M. Sanderson			
A. G. Grimes	H. E. Somerville			
H. B. Gallop	Geo. Spence			
N. G. Galuzzi	da Silva			
J. S. R. Gardner	R. E. Shaw			
J. P. Hananac	H. A. Solomon			
L. Honigberger	H. Stephens			
Mr. & Mrs. C. Henriquez	V. Steensby			
H. H. Harrison	J. P. Thornton			
Mr. McConnell	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Templeton			
Ensay	Thos. Vint			
H. H. Hart	E. B. Waite			
Capt. T. P. Hall	Dr. F. C. Waterhouse			
G. Harper	R. Wiel			
A. Holgeren	O. J. van Wyngarden			
H. P. Holzheide	V. Waterhouse			
A. Stelton Hoorn	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Williams			
Capt. & Mrs. R. Innes				

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

KING EDWARD HOTEL		MESSAGES SENT THROUGH "THE TIMES."	SPORTING TIT-BITS.	NOTICE
Corrected to August 1st, 1919.				
Dr. M. E. Aaser	B. James			
Mr. R. Almond	Capt. K. Larsen			
W. H. Booth	Mr. & Mrs. Lumis			
D. G. Burling	H. G. Lewis			
J. Burtt	J. G. Marks			
H. de Boer	D. Mackintosh			
R. H. Deavan	J. B. Meikle			
S. Bawden	J. Macfarlane			
F. G. Recke	Mr. & Mrs. Moliao			
J. M. Clements	Mrs. L. M. Peace			
G. P. Currie	Mrs. W. C. Passmore			
H. C. Corliss	Mrs. A. Robertson			
F. G. Coomes	J. Roche			
J. G. Chadwick	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Richardson			
Chu Shing & son	Miss F. A. Brittan			
J. D. Danby	Miss Marsh			
R. C. Douglas	Maj. and Mrs. Lt. Comdr. and Bristow			
W. Eboral	Major and Mrs. Mrs. Milkashen			
Chen Fat	Bird, D.S.O.			
A. L. Fry	Mr. C. Bull			
P. T. Farrell	Miss F. T. Bowen			
Miss Farrell	Miss L. B. Loshe			
J. Fetherstonhaugh	Dr. & Mrs. Byers			
E. P. Fielding	O. T. Breakpear			
J. Higgins	Mr. & Mrs. J. Morris			
J. P. Hughes	Bridger			
Master C. Hammett	Brider, Jnr.			
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Haines	Dr. and Mrs. N. Macdonald			
Miss F. Hammer	Beccozzi			
A. Harrison	W. A. Batterfield			
H. J. Johnston	Capt. L. Baker			
Mr. J. Johnstone	J. Finlay-Miller			
stones	G. W. Barton			

CARLTON HOTEL.

CARLTON HOTEL		PEAK HOTEL		
Corrected to 25th July, 1919.		Corrected to 1st August, 1919.		
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Arnott & child	G. Lindsay			
H. A. Arnsenau	Lammert			
A. W. Barclay	Mr. & Mrs. Newshaw			
J. A. Basto	Mr. & Mrs. Merry			
J. L. Bominel	L. Mazzoni			
Mrs. E. Cameeron	J. R. Morris			
W. G. Chan	A. W. Neef			
H. Dikken	Wm. Ross			
R. A. Goyle	J. O. Slatier			
Miss L. Hargrove	Miss Taylor			
A. S. Hallberg	Capt. J. Thompson			
J. F. Hepworth	Mr. & Mrs. V. Taylor			
Mrs. A. F. E. Hamilton	and son			
Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Henderson	R. Wilburt			
Mr. & Mrs. Hyndman	Wackett			
R. P. Kirby	Mr. & Mrs. Wilson			
M. K. Kapadia	A. Yaga			
J. H. Kelly				

WINGFIELD HOTEL		COMMERCIAL NEWS	SECRET WRITING LABORATORY	GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
Albertus C. G. Black	Lawson Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Logue	RUBBER		
Edith T. Bordin	Marshall Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Marshall	London, June 26.—Measures Sanderson and Co., in their report, state that the market developed decided weakness during the early part of the week, and prices declined appreciably both on spot and for forward positions. First crepe on spot sold down to 1s. 8d., and smoked sheet to 1s. 7d., October-December, and 1s. 83d. for first crepe and 1s. 83d. for smoked sheet. Trade demand still remains slow, and weakness is apparent in the American market. Nevertheless the present range of prices is attracting a good deal of attention from outside quarters, and a fair business is being put through, the market closing very firm with few sellers. Imports into London week ended June 21, 1919, 1,939 tons; deliveries, 578 tons; stock, June 21, 24,372 tons, as compared with 14,511 tons in 1918.		
Burdett R. C. Coleman G. L. D. Driscoll Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Driscoll	McGowen Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Driscoll	Writing, the British Postal Censorship, in Strand House, Portlal Street, is about to close down, its functions as a war bureau having ceased. A number of the more skilled assistants are being sent to Cologne to carry on the censorship there, but with the signing of peace practically all military surveillance of correspondence will be at an end in England.		
Dr. & Mrs. M. Robertson	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Kidd	The International Golf Tournament which followed the big event on the Eden Course, St. Andrews, was overshadowed by the happenings in the greater meeting.		
Dr. & Mrs. M. Robertson	F. Lobel	The outstanding interest centred in the contest between George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, who had agreed that their scores in the Stroke Competition should decide the gold medal in what is to be regarded as the "unofficial" championship. Mitchell and Duncan tied on the previous day for first place in the £500 tournament.		
Dr. & Mrs. M. Robertson	Capt. H. Leigh	Mitchell took the chief honour with a card of 77 against Duncan's 79.		
Dr. & Mrs. M. Robertson	Capt. Longlands	Four players representing England and four representing Scotland competed, a stroke competition being played in the morning, and four-ball matches in the afternoon.		
Dr. & Mrs. M. Robertson	G. H. Lyrott	After a brilliant outward half Duncan looked like a certain winner, but he shattered his chances at the tenth hole, where he suffered a severe penalty for a		

